

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جورديان تايمز رويضة سياسيّة تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الرأي»

## Moslems and police clash in Jerusalem over new mosque

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, June 30 (AFP). — Police and Moslems clashed today on the Mount of Olives in East Jerusalem over construction there of a mosque. City authorities, who said they had issued no permit for the building, obtained a court order banning further construction or use of the building. Police reportedly used force to disperse dozens of Moslems who tried to prevent them from halting work on the mosque, which was expected to be inaugurated within a few days. The Department of Awqaf was in charge of construction.

## Egypt okays formation of parties

CAIRO, June 30 (R). — President Anwar Sadat today legalised the formation of political parties in Egypt. But the formation of a Communist Party or the revival of the Moslem Brotherhood is implicitly forbidden under a condition which says a party should have "no conditions for membership based on discrimination, whether religious, racial, social distinction or sex." The law stipulates that each party should promote social peace, preserve national unity and the alliance of the people's working forces. It should also uphold democratic socialism. At least half of the founding members should belong to the farmers and workers, the law says. It allows parties to publish newspapers without prior permission.

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## King Hussein to visit Saudi Arabia July 6

AMMAN (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein will visit Saudi Arabia for two days from July 6 when he will hold talks with King Khaled and other Saudi leaders, an official source at the Royal Hashemite Court announced Thursday.

King Hussein will also pay a visit to the tomb of the Prophet Muhammad at Medina.

## Syrian premier visits Jordan to talk M.E. integration

AMMAN, (Agencies). — Syria's Prime Minister Abdul Rahman Khleifawi began talks here Thursday with Premier Mudar Badran on the Middle East situation and bilateral relations.

Maj.-Gen. Khleifawi flew in from Damascus this morning for a meeting of the joint Jordanian-Syrian Higher Committee on coordination between the two countries.

Asked by newsmen on his arrival about recent American statements on the Arab-Israeli dispute, Maj.-Gen. Khleifawi said: "We favour all declarations in harmony with our goals, which are evacuation by Israel of all occupied Arab territories and achievement of the Palestinian people's national rights."

His three-day visit follows talks in Damascus last week between His Majesty King Hussein and Syrian President Hafez Assad.

The committee, co-chaired by the two premiers, reviewed the activities of the Committee for Planning and Development, general guidelines for standardising working methods and essential principles of a development strategy for the two countries.

It also discussed setting up economic consultancy and follow-up bodies in the two countries to supervise and implement the creation of complementary industries.

It reviewed the activities and work of the Committee for Industrial Coordination and discussed its decisions.

The committee finally decided to set up a subcommittee to consider recommendations submitted by the industrial committee prior to their study by the Higher Committee. It will include the ministers of industry and planning in both countries.

It resumes its meetings Saturday.

The joint committee was formed in June 1975, and last met on Nov. 20.

## Fighting goes on in south Lebanon

BEIRUT, June 30 (Agencies). — The two sides in south Lebanon, where civil war smoulders on, fought bitter clashes today and there were signs they were poised for a major battle aimed at changing front lines, which have been static since April.

Travellers from the sensitive south, near the Israeli frontier, said leftist-Palestinian forces and their Israeli-backed right-wing enemies hammered each other with everything in their arsenals after a six-hour morning lull.

The travellers reported at least 10 wounded and crops set ablaze in fierce artillery duels and ground fighting between leftist strongholds and right-wing positions located in a 12-kms. long enclave along the border with Israel.

It has been cut off from supplies through Lebanese territory and depends on Israel for survival following a leftist-Palestinian offensive early in April.

Since then, the antagonists have fought a war of attrition. Neither side gained an inch despite almost daily artillery exchanges.

Lebanese Foreign Minister Fuad Boutros returned here today from a one-day visit to Cairo during which he had "frank and realistic" talks with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat on the situation in Lebanon.

Mr. Boutros told reporters at the airport that he was carrying a reply from President Sadat to a message from Lebanese President Elias Sarkis, but did not disclose its contents.

## King Hussein tells graduates Campus must be forum for positive ideas

AMMAN (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein stated Thursday that the university should be the forum where positive intellectual ideas are discussed and where teachers and students discuss their ideas, hopes and scientific and cultural ambitions, and not a place to exploit intellectual freedom and distort it with fanaticism and lack of objectivity.

His Majesty was speaking at the graduation ceremony of the 12th group of University of Jordan students at Al Hussein Youth City.

King Hussein called on students to shoulder their responsibilities in their society and to instill in their children the idea of voluntary work for their country and responsibility for all their acts.

His Majesty called on the teaching staff to bring up their students to be responsible, open-minded, objective and intellectually honest.

The establishment of the University of Jordan, His Majesty added, was a landmark in the history of Jordan's development.

His Majesty concluded by promising to continue his efforts to develop Jordanian society, ensure a better standard of living for all and restore all occupied Arab territories through a just settlement.

His Majesty distributed diplomas to 1,107 graduates and prizes to outstanding students. Her Highness Princess Alia was one of them, as she came top in the English department.



His Majesty King Hussein addresses graduates of the University of Jordan at a ceremony at Al Hussein Youth City Thursday. (JNA photo).

## Egypt rejected 1969 Rogers M.E. settlement plan, U.S. aide says

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, June 30 (R). — A former U.S. under-secretary of state said here today he wanted to "dispel a myth" that the Israelis had rejected a joint U.S.-Soviet plan for a Middle East settlement some years ago.

Mr. Joseph Sisco, former aide to two U.S. secretaries of state, said the plan was worked out by the Russians and Americans in 1969 and was presented to both Israel and Egypt to form the basis for negotiations leading to a contractual peace settlement.

"The fact of the matter is that there was a rejection in Cairo," Mr. Sisco told an international symposium on the role of intellectuals in politics here.

"It want to dispel the myth, propagated over the past six or seven years, that it was Israelis who rejected this document," he added.

Mr. Sisco, who was chief aide to Secretaries of State William Rogers and Henry Kissinger, and who accompanied Dr. Kissinger on many of his Middle East shuttle trips, said the plan culminated in American proposals for an almost complete Israeli withdrawal from areas captured in the 1967 war.

Mr. Sisco said: "We had in mind a joint Egyptian-Israeli presence in the Sharm Al Sheikh area (at the southern tip of the Sinai), without precluding access, in fact at one point we even put forward the idea of a 99-year leasehold."

"Moreover, we were prepared to support the total demilitarisation of the Sinai rather than demilitarised zones on both sides of the border."

"And insofar as Gaza was concerned, we were prepared to support a security presence on the part of Israel with the question of the sovereignty of Gaza to be left to negotiations between Jordan and Israel, in the context of the Jordanian-Israeli negotiations," he said.

Mr. Sisco said the situation drifted for some months and the Soviet Union began to distort the American position in its public statements. President Nixon, therefore, made known the U.S. view in the Rogers Plan, named after the then-Secretary of State William Rogers.

Munyua Waiyaki raised his country's charge that some 3,000 regular Somali troops had attacked a Kenyan border post last weekend.

Dr. Waiyaki said it was understood that the Somali authorities intended to infiltrate about 15,000 men into Kenya through the border.

He said the Kenyan security forces "have been making all efforts to contain the situation."

Dr. Waiyaki said a force of about 3,000 men composed of Somali National Army personnel and "saifas" (bandits) had crossed the border last Friday, and were intercepted by a Kenyan army and police patrol.

In Mogadishu, a Somali government spokesman today denounced as "baseless" the Kenyan allegation, saying relations between the two countries were "improving day after day and that Somalia does not and will never intend to attack Kenya."

He said the incident occurred near Ethiopia and that the attack clearly came from the Ethiopian side.

Ethiopia counterattacked, terming "unnatural and desperate" the Somali charge that Ethiopia might have staged the attack.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Information and National Guidance said in Addis Ababa that the accusation was an attempt by the reactionary ruling clique in Mogadishu to camouflage the truth from the international community.

Meanwhile, in Africa's second new conflict, Chad's military rulers said fierce fighting had broken out in the northern Tibesti desert between government forces and Touabou rebels.

They indicated today that the rebels were receiving support from the Libyan Jamahiriya.

The Superior Military Council said the fighting broke out on June 29 and was continuing.

## Assad warns against Israeli blitzkrieg

BEIRUT, June 30 (R). — Syrian President Hafez Assad called in an interview published here today for Arab unity to face a possible Israeli lightning attack.

He told the Lebanese newspaper Al Anwar that the new Israeli leaders believe such a strike would lead to the establishment of a "greater Israel on dead Arab bodies."

Discussing the possibilities of war in the Middle East after the Israeli general election victory of the rightwing Likud bloc the Syrian president said: "Menachem Begin (Likud bloc leader) and his military clique have indicated that war is their natural aim because they were brought up on violence and terrorism and political and religious dreams."

"These made them imagine that Israel's problem cannot be solved peacefully nor through secure borders, but by launching a blitzkrieg that will lead, in their own belief, to the establishment of greater Israel on dead Arab bodies," he was quoted as saying.

"The Arabs should be aware of these facts and avert any difference or misunderstanding so that they can face the new danger with pure hearts, a united front and deep conviction that right in this world was and still is on the side of the strong," he told Al Anwar.

Turning to Lebanon where Syria forms the bulk of the 30,000 man Arab peace-keeping force, the president said no one, even Syria's friends, supported the intervention in Lebanon at the beginning.

This is in addition to warnings from the United States and the Soviet Union that Israel would move against us if we take action to stop the conspiracy in Lebanon," he added.

President Assad reiterated, in reply to a question that the peace-keeping force, including Syrian troops, would leave Lebanon immediately President Elias Sarkis requested their departure.

He said that it was not in Syria's interest in the first place to remain in Lebanon indefinitely, "especially as we now are in need of every soldier so he may carry out his duty on the front (with Israel) as re-Kenya."

He said the incident occurred near Ethiopia and that the attack clearly came from the Ethiopian side.

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President Senghor, who is in Iran on an unofficial three-day visit, said the best solution to the Middle East problem lay in a Palestine-Israel confederation where Arabs and Jews could live in peace.

TEHERAN, June 30 (R). — Senegalese President Leopold Sedar Senghor said today the coming to power of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin was a catastrophe.

"I think the Africans and the Arabs must struggle against his policies," the president said in an interview published in the government newspaper Rastakchiz.

## Total OPEC price unity very likely

LONDON, June 30 (R). — The Libyan Jamahiriya said today it would increase oil prices on schedule by five per cent, although nine of its OPEC partners have pledged to keep prices steady.

But Oil Minister Izzeddin Al Mabrouk said the Jamahiriya would cancel the hike if Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) brought their own prices into line with those charged by the majority of nations in the organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Today indications were that Libya and Iraq would drop the July jump of five per cent so long as it was clear that the Saudis and the UAE would indeed increase their prices by that amount.

In New York, the Wall Street Journal quoted Oil Minister Tahyeh Abdul Karim of Iraq as saying: "We think that Saudi Arabia should join us in our unanimous announcement that they are raising prices by five per cent while we are cancelling our five per cent increase."

## Begin: Soil of Europe is soaked with Jewish blood

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, June 30 (R). — Israeli Premier Menachem Begin appealed today to leaders of the European community to reconsider their London statement on the Middle East, in which they supported creation of a Palestinian homeland and called for "appropriate" Palestinian participation in any Arab-Israeli peace talks.

"I feel more sorrow than anger," Mr. Begin said, in a comment on the declaration, by the European summit meeting.

Addressing the closing session here of the Jewish Agency's annual assembly, the prime minister said that European soil was soaked with Jewish blood.

"The stream of Jewish blood in Europe is deeper than the great European rivers, the Danube and the Dnieper."

"We have sworn to do everything so that never again shall the hand of a murderer be lifted against a Jewish woman or a Jewish child," Mr. Begin said.

"Let the Europeans reconsider their statement, for we cannot again risk the lives of our people living today in this country, after they were rescued from the holocaust."

## Euro-Arab "parliamentary summit" opens

LUXEMBOURG, June 30 (AFP). — The Middle East question today dominated the opening session of a three-day Euro-Arab parliamentary summit here set to discuss economic, political and technical cooperation between the Arab and European states.

Palestinian National Council representative Khalid Hassan, while welcoming yesterday's statement by the European Economic Community told delegates that the declaration did not go far enough.

"The term 'homeland' used by the Nine was not sufficient because this homeland already exists. One must go as far as the withdrawal of Israeli troops occupying the territories since 1967. I hope that the next European statement will take that into account," Mr. Hassan said.

The EEC statement will be examined in committee before the conference ends on Saturday.

Co-chairman of the conference, French parliamentarian Raymond Ojffroy, termed the EEC statement as "a very impressive step forward" but added that much was still left to be done in the political field which "constitutes a great threat to peace and which strongly handicaps the economies of Arab States."

Mr. Ojffroy insisted that the Euro-Arab talks involving an equal number of EEC and Arab M.P.'s should not be limited to economic issues but must also involve political affairs.

## Carter backs a "hopefully peaceful" Israel

WASHINGTON, June 30 (R). — President Carter today reaffirmed American commitment to a free, independent and "hopefully peaceful" Israel and said the United States had no peace plan or solution it planned to impose on the Middle East.

He told a news conference here he anticipated "friendly, constructive and instructive talks" with Israeli Premier Menachem Begin on July 19.

But he declined to answer a question about whether the United States had been applying more pressure on Israel than on the Arab countries.

Carter Decides Against Costly B-1 Production

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"I believe we've discussed it (our position) adequately," he said. "It is important in the next three weeks we refrain from additional comments on specifics."

The leaders of the Republican Party in the Senate and House of Representatives today attacked the public airing of President Carter's views on an Arab-Israeli settlement.

The statements by Senator Howard Baker and Congressman John Rhodes broke with a tradition of bipartisan support for the administration's Middle East policies.

The two Republican leaders were criticizing a statement issued by the State Department on Monday which called on Israel to withdraw from occupied Arab territories as part of a settlement.

Senator Baker told reporters the public disclosure of the U.S. views on the Middle East "sh-

ing the wording of the passage on trade policy and employment. They said some delegations, including the French, had sought a "stronger" formulation, advocating the concept of "organized" liberalism in external trade. French officials said they were sceptical about a rise in Japanese imports from the EEC.

The nine leaders failed to make any concrete decisions either on unemployment or on growth and inflation but reaffirmed their concern for structural unemployment among the under-25s, who account for 40 per cent of the jobless total in the EEC at present.

EEC officials said that a statement issued at the end of a two-day summit here was a clear signal to other trading nations that the Nine cannot go on resisting protectionist pressures unless there is more international cooperation.

France last week acted to protest its textile industry against low price imports and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing took the lead in today's debate, the officials said.

As a result of the discussion a last minute change was made in the statement to soften the text.

A draft of the nine-nation communiqué said the community as the world's biggest importer and exporter "reaffirmed its fundamental commitment to an open and liberal trading policy," but implicitly recognised that this has a bearing on the EEC's number one problem, unemployment.

The link between a liberal approach on trade, permitting third countries to sell their goods freely on EEC markets, and the EEC's present jobless total of 5.2 million was put on record in a statement issued by the Nine after a two-day European Council session here.

A statement on growth, employment and inflation said the EEC heads of government had discussed "the effects on the employment situation of the (EEC's) open and liberal commercial policy... to which the community as the world's largest importer and exporter remains strongly attached."

The statement failed to indicate how the Nine intend to tackle the dilemma of containing protectionist pressures while bringing unemployment under control. EEC sources said excessive trade imbalances would have to be corrected.

But Belgian sources said the matter would now be firmly on the agenda of EEC institutions.

Informed sources said the nine heads of government spent an hour this morning discussing the wording of the passage on trade policy and employment. They said some delegations, including the French, had sought a "stronger" formulation, advocating the concept of "organized" liberalism in external trade. French officials said they were sceptical about a rise in Japanese imports from the EEC.

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EEC social affairs ministers will meet in September to decide "what common action might be necessary" in this field, and the EEC commission will soon make proposals on how the EEC social fund can be used to solve the employment problems of women.

Concerning economic growth, they took note of growth targets agreed by the economically strongest EEC countries — West Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium and Italy to pursue their stabilisation policies. EEC finance ministers were instructed to discuss measures to boost investments including a commission proposal to raise \$1,200 million on the international market.

ARAB LEAGUE WELCOMES EEC MIDEAST STATEMENT

CAIRO, June 30 (R). — Arab League Secretary General Mahmoud Riad today welcomed the declaration made yesterday by the European Common Market on the Middle East, calling it a "step forward that will help the European-Arab dialogue for closer cooperation. Mr. Riad said in a statement: "The European community made it clear by this declaration that they oppose any Israeli expansionist policy."

Mr. Riad also expressed his satisfaction over the declaration's call for the Palestinian participation in any Middle East peace conference.

Part VII

# Jordan Times

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**Managing Editor** Jenab Tutunji  
**Deputy Managing Editor** Bassam Bishuti  
**Editorial Staff** Salem Nahhas, Cliff Bale, Alan Martiny

**Board of Directors** Juma'a Hamad, Raja Elissa, Mohamad Amad, Mahmoud Al Kayed

**Responsible Editor** Mohamad Amad

Editorial and Advertising Offices:  
**JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION**  
 University Road - P.O. Box 6710 - Amman, Jordan  
 Tel. 67171/2/3/4 - Cables: JORTIMES - Telex: 1497

# Israel and torture: A Sunday Times report

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** On June 19, 1977 THE SUNDAY TIMES ran a detailed inquiry by the Insight team into the use of torture by Israel on Arab detainees in the occupied territories.

"Insight has questioned 44 Arabs who claim to have been ill-treated or tortured. Most of them still live in the occupied areas and some are willing to be named. We have tape recorded 110,000 words of testimony, and obtained corroboration wherever possible. Because the findings contradict official denials (by Israel) the evidence is set out in considerable detail..." THE SUNDAY TIMES says on its front page.

It continues "The practices we have examined have occurred throughout the ten years of Israeli occupation; our evidence spans this period, the last base being in December 1967. There is no reason to believe it has ceased: the allegations are continuing."

We conclude the series with more on the limitations on the Red Cross, testimonies about the Russian Compound and Israel's explanation to the United Nations.

What is unusual is that Miotim makes little apparent effort to conceal at least these more common assaults. Indeed, it seems to go out of its way to demonstrate its power over east Jerusalem. While most of those in its hands are arrested in night raids, for example, many are simply summoned by pro forma letter. It talks of an interview, but Miotim's reputation among Palestinians is such that the recipients automatically expect worse.

Most of those summoned accept it as pointless trying to escape, though. So they turn up as requested, and frequently just disappear into detention. No notification is given to their families.

Mughrabi's experience, in other words, seems fairly typical of what Miotim has taught "double-makers" to expect. But the Russian Compound has, like the "Palace of the End," interrogation and confession functions as well. For what happens there to those suspected of knowledge or complicity in more serious offences seems to be altogether harsher.

In assessing those allegations, however, we were frequently driven back to gauging from long interviews what Amnesty calls the "credibility and motivation" of a witness. The testimony of Josef Odeh, for example, is terrible -- though by no means unique. It squares with the pattern thrown up by other testimony, and some corroboration is available. But the most impressive aspect was Odeh's manner in giving it.

Odeh's allegations go back to 1969 when his daughter Rasmiah, then aged 21, was given two life sentences for terrorist offences which included the planting of two bombs which killed 14 people.

Once, he said, he was kept out 1 a.m. on Feb. 28, 1969, when Israeli soldiers burst into his home, then in Ramallah, and arrested him and his three daughters -- one 23, one 17 and Rasmiah. They were taken to the Russian Compound.

His testimony bears out what the later prison sentences argue: that the Israelis were from the start, really interested in Rasmiah. According to Odeh's account, during his 20 days at the compound, the interrogators arranged a series of confrontations between members of the family, seemingly, as a pressurising device.

Once, he said, he was kept in one room while Rasmiah was beaten nearby. "When they took me back... Rasmiah couldn't stand on her own feet. She was lying on the floor and there were blood stains on her clothes. Her face was blue and she had a black eye. Then she was picked up by two soldiers, and at that moment I started crying and screaming and they blindfolded me and I think she was then taken away."

As his recital continued, Odeh became visibly distressed. He began to breathe rapidly and the muscles in the side of his neck were twitching. We asked him when he next saw Rasmiah, and he began to cry. At last he said to our interpreter: "I wish I had died rather than see this thing... It's a question of honour..."

It's all right, interpret, why not? What is there to tell? They held her down and shoved up a stick."

When he could go on, he said that he had been taken into an interrogation room to find Rasmiah naked and handcuffed. One of the interrogators, he said, "asked me to sleep with her, and I said: 'Don't even think of that. I would never do such a thing.' They were beating me and beating her and we were both screaming. Rasmiah was still saying: 'I know nothing'. And they spread her legs and showed me her stick into her. She was bleeding from her mouth and from her face and from her end. Then I became unconscious."

"AN IMPORTANT element in determining Amnesty's reaction to any evidence (on torture), the organisation has written, "is the government's readiness to investigate allegations and to punish any offenders."

Israel's habitual response to allegations of ill-treatment or torture is to dismiss them as fabrications. Some, even many, may be -- but not, we think, all. And, judged by that Amnesty criterion, Israel's denials are not always convincing. We have already outlined Israel's domestic response: the repeated failures of lawyers to persuade its courts to accept the allegations; the "impartial inquiries" where court procedures effectively bar the complainants from seeing, let alone challenging, official denials; in sum, a judiciary usually equivocal and often hostile to attempts to probe the truth.

Months later when the authorities suddenly told Dahdouh's lawyer -- once again, Felicia Langer -- that an officer would be charged.

No evidence has yet been publicly produced that any trial occurred. It was allegedly in a military court. But it was held in camera. Mrs. Langer was not permitted to send an observer, let alone participate. No action has yet been taken against the soldiers who actually did the beatings (though the attorney general has recently announced that they will now be filed). Nor were any depositions ever taken from the other Arab prisoners in the truck with Dahdouh. The authorities merely announced that a major had been reduced to the rank of private and jailed for two years. To this day, Israel has refused to name the soldier or say where he is serving the sentence.

Last December, Dahdouh's family at last got an order from the high court for a transcript of the trial. Two months ago, the military court responded by saying that it would allow only Mrs. Langer to see a copy -- and then only if she agreed not to copy it or to write anything about it. Mrs. Langer refused. The battle to see the record of this particular "candid admission" continues.

So do the allegations.

## Grovel, grovel

U.S. President Jimmy Carter has just signed into law the legislation that aims to ban American companies from complying with the Arab boycott of Israel. In doing so -- and as American presidents are wont to do when they speak about the Arab-Israeli conflict -- he said some things that are silly, others that are plain stupid and others yet that are simply false. He showed again that either he has no idea of what is going on in the Middle East, or that he deems it proper every once in a while to talk nonsense. In either case -- and the real situation is probably a mixture of both -- he embarrasses himself, he demeans the presidency of the United States, and he perpetuates the ill-advised American custom of bowing down to the psychoses of Zionism.

Mr. Carter said that he is confident "the divisive issues in the Middle East which give rise to current boycotts can be resolved," and he also said that if the Arab boycott were allowed to be applied in the U.S., "we open the door to similar action against any ethnic, religious or racial group in America."

Rarely, in our opinion and experience, has an American president gotten so much so wrong. But then, it is extraordinary people that become presidents, and every once in a while it is their right to be extraordinarily mistaken.

If Mr. Carter is so confident that the divisive issues that give rise to the boycott can be resolved, why then does he put his signature to a legislative band-aid when he has identified the underlying cancer that must be resolved? If he is surrounded by obsessed people who will cut and slash wildly with their legislative scapels simply to make the patient feel better -- but not really to attack the roots of the disease -- why does he add his presidential name to the ignominy?

If Mr. Carter is afraid of boycotts being applied against "ethnic, religious or racial groups in America," perhaps he should sit down with Miss Lillian for a few moments to refresh his enormous mind about the difference between ethnic, religious and racial discrimination and actions that are the product of political warfare. Mr. Carter has simply got it wrong.

The practical result of the new legislation will not be so great, because it contains enough loopholes to keep business dealings pretty much as they are. The congressmen who passed the legislation are aware of this, and they also probably realise that the real purpose of this legislation is simply to assuage the psychological rumblings of American Jews.

We are sorry -- as friends of the American people -- that in this process the American presidency has to be dragged down into the pits where congressmen have grovelled so passionately, and for so long.

## Where does it all happen? Limits on the Red Cross Begin here

How often does the Red Cross then hear allegations of ill-treatment? The Red Cross, of course, will not say. But our impression is that while beatings are commonly mentioned, more elaborate ill-treatment is alleged by half the prisoners or less. Not all of these decide to make formal complaints.

Even when a formal complaint is made -- which the Red Cross then transmits without comment to the Israeli authorities -- the Red Cross rarely learns officially if there has been any action as a result -- or even if there has been an inquiry into the complaint. Over a period of six months delegates may notice that complaints about a particular form of treatment and diminishing; or discover that a particular interrogator has been transferred. That is all.

Only for five months, through the summer of 1969, did the Red Cross persuade the Israelis to let its delegates see some of those under interrogation -- and then only in prisons, not military camps or police stations. But then the Israeli authorities changed their minds. The International Committee of the Red Cross subsequently reported: "Even though its delegates thought that there had been some improvement in interrogation conditions, the ICRC considered that the visiting procedure now laid down by the Israeli authorities no longer permitted it to ensure that interrogation methods at variance with humanitarian law did not occur."

That was in September, 1970. Six years later, after reports in Israeli newspapers that the Red Cross was satisfied with conditions, the ICRC made another of its rare public statements. (The Red Cross says it does this only when it feels its policy of silence -- being exploited or abused.) On Jan. 12 this year, the Red Cross said that "a number of problems which have been raised repeatedly by the ICRC have not been solved" and it pointed out that it was still not permitted to visit "those undergoing interrogation."

leg and kicked our client in the genitals. The client cried out and folded over. He held his genitals and he was crying.

## An Assertion of Power

INTERROGATION, of course, is only one of the ends of ill-treatment or torture. Ill-treatment may also deter a rebellious populace. For that, however, a degree of openness is required -- a semi-public assertion of power. That is one possible explanation for what happens in the Russian Compound in Jerusalem.

The Russian Compound which sprawls over several acres in the heart of Jerusalem just north of the old city, derives its name from its original use as a hospital for Orthodox pilgrims. Inside its walls today are a prison, a repair depot for police vehicles, petrol pumps and two rows of single-storey barracks.

Much of the compound is open to the public: barrack number two issues driving licences and identity cards. But barracks four, six and eight house the Jerusalem outposts of Israel's civilian security services, including -- in Barrack Four -- the section called Miotim, the department of minorities. Its boss is an Iraqi Jew named Naim Shabo.

Unlike the rest of the captured territories, east Jerusalem has been not merely occupied by Israel but effectively annexed -- and its 90,000 unwilling Arab citizens with it. Miotim's job is to cope with the "subversive elements" among them.

A few minutes after 3 p.m. last Dec. 15, Hedva Sarid walked into Barrack Four. She is the secretary of the Israeli-born lawyer Lea Tsemel, whom she had arranged to meet there. "I looked for a secretary in the reception office, but nobody was there. Then I heard a shout -- I think 'halan' (Arabic for 'immediately'). The door of an office a little further down the corridor was half-open and I looked inside.

"There were some men -- five, six or seven -- around someone who I recognised as a client of ours. They were all talking to him at the same time. In the middle of shouting at him, one of them -- a man with grey hair -- swung his

I started shouting at the men. They came and pushed me away and shut the door behind them. I saw the man with grey hair and I shouted at him: 'I saw you kick that boy. I want your number; that's illegal.'

"He said: 'I am the head of this department. My name is Naim Shabo. What do you want here?' They pushed her out."

Hedva Sarid is not the only person who claims to have witnessed violence in the Russian Compound. An American charity worker whose business sometimes takes him up there recalls seeing, last year, a man, clearly in a dazed state, brought out of Barrack Four, led around in the fresh air for a few minutes and then taken back inside. On another visit, he saw a man led across the compound bleeding from the nose and mouth.

Lea Tsemel's client, whom Hedva Sarid says she saw being kicked, was a youth called Mahmud Al Mughrabi. At 16, he had already been picked up a dozen times, and he was clearly regarded as a trouble-maker. Mughrabi gave us a detailed account of how he was beaten at the session Hedva Sarid interrupted. His story is in part corroborated by another prisoner, though Mughrabi's additional allegation of electric shock remains unconfirmed.

Mughrabi was one of 24 Palestinians we interviewed who had been interrogated in the Russian Compound -- "Moscowbiya" the Arabs call it. Twenty-two said they had been ill-treated or worse.

Like the allegations involving the prisons of Ramallah and Hebron or the secret interrogation centre, those relating to the Russian Compound consistently specify a range of abuses which is both limited and by and large peculiar to that place. At the Russian Compound, these centre on sexual assault.

Nine of those we interviewed spoke of having had their genitals beaten, squeezed or twisted. Consistently, they said this was done mostly from behind, while they stood, naked and with legs apart, facing a wall.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordanian dailies Thursday were again concerned with the recent U.S. State Department statement and Israel's reactions to it.

AL RAY on the subject of the American State Department statement said that the statement is an explanation of America's stand challenging Begin's announcement that the West Bank is "Israeli liberated land". The American statement also emphasises what Carter previously said about the "right of the Palestinians to have their homeland."

The paper said that the American statement was necessary in order to clarify U.S. policy taking into account the new Israeli hard-line policy.

The paper said that the Arabs have welcomed the U.S. statement which touches their emotions. But it added that it is wise not to draw hasty interpretations from such a statement. According to the paper the U.S. stand has never changed with regards the Middle East. The U.S. has always announced its adherence to the U.N. resolutions which are the care of the recent U.S. statement. But also the U.S. stand as protector of Israel has never changed either -- the U.S. statement emphasised this point.

The only new thing about the statement is that it shows the American personality taking shape and liberating itself from the "fear complex" which has always controlled American-Israeli relations. But this must not lead the optimists to believe that the U.S. has given up its "traditional support for Israel. And the pessimists must not consider it "just words on paper."

The paper concluded that the American statement requires a double effort on the part of the Arabs in:

1. The military field which requires more Arab alertness and preparedness;
2. The political field which requires the Arabs to streng-

then their ties with the international world; and

3. The information field which requires that the Arabs benefit from the American stand.

The paper ended by saying that the U.S. wants to show that Begin is not America's official spokesman, nor its secretary of state nor the guardian of its president.

AL DUSTOUR in an editorial entitled "Courageous stand" said in a press statement by the assistant secretary of state the U.S. got to the core of the Middle East crisis when it said that Jerusalem should not be excluded from the process of negotiations in spite of all the changes that have taken place there since 1967.

It is interesting, to note that Carter in a press conference a few weeks ago said it was necessary to include Jerusalem in the process of the expected peace negotiations. Thus both statements by President Carter and his assistant secretary of state are regarded as a persistent American stand with regards to Jerusalem.

The paper commented that it is only fair to say that this "courageous" American stand is in harmony with the U.N. which has disapproved of all the changes Israel has made in Jerusalem, including the annexation of the city and all the illegal acts by the Israeli authorities. These acts have made the city a part of Israel. The paper added that also the American stand is in harmony with the "moral obligation" which Carter holds to.

This American stand with regards to Jerusalem reinforces Arab confidence in America's seriousness in achieving a just and comprehensive peace settlement. The paper ended by saying that the U.S. in realising the importance of Jerusalem, will make the Israelis understand that their misconceptions with regards to Jerusalem are finally revealed and the time has come for them to work towards accomplishing peace in the area.

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مركز الصل

To discuss Maqaren Dam

JVA deputy leaves for U.S., W. Germany

AMMAN (JNA). — The Deputy President of the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA), Dr. Munther Madhine, left here Thursday for West Germany and the United States to study the economic and technical feasibility of the projected Maqaren Dam on the north and financing for the second stage of the Jordan Valley Irrigation project.

He will meet officials of the West German Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). The Jordanian government signed two agreements with the AID and the Chicago-based Harze Engineering Company in March to start work on the JD 86 million dam on the Yarmouk river. The project will increase irrigated areas in the Jordan Valley to 360,000 dunums.



Syrian Premier Maj.-Gen. Abdul Rahman Khleifawi walks the red carpet alongside his counterpart Mudar Badran at Amman airport Thursday. See story page 1. (JNA photo).

Tourist meet decides to adopt 5-year plan

AMMAN (JNA). — The General Assembly of the Arab Tourism Union has decided to work out and implement five-year plans to develop the union's work and set up an integrated Arab tourist strategy.

hman Abu Rabah, who has just returned here after attending the union's general assembly on the Tunisian island of Jerbah, said delegates underlined four basic points: Encouragement of regional tourism among the people of the Arab World; encouragement of investment in Arab tourist projects; achievement of greater tourist awareness; and continuation of regional and international coordination and cooperation.

MECCA CAUSES HEADACHE FOR TEDDY KOLLEK

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, June 30 (AFP). — The authorities of Mecca have created a dilemma for Israel's Mayor of occupied Jerusalem, Teddy Kollek, by offering about \$100 million for building projects here, Arab sources said today.

The money, the sources said, would be used for a large new hospital and Islamic study centre in East Jerusalem, the Arab sector annexed by Israel during the 1967 June war.

The city council would probably like to accept the money, since to refuse it would be to deprive Jerusalem's Arabs.

But the offer was made along with the proposal to twin Mecca with East Jerusalem, and to accept the gift could be interpreted as tacit recognition that the old Arab city remains a separate entity.

For this reason, the sources explained, the council will almost certainly pass the buck to the government.

East Jerusalem is not represented on the city council, since members of the council, which ran the former Arab city, refused Mr. Kollek's invitation to join him and his Israeli colleagues.

Ministry of Agriculture spent JD 2m on projects

AMMAN (JNA). The Ministry of Agriculture spent JD 2 million on different development projects last year. The yearly report of the ministry's Economic Department stated that an area of 2,603 dunums was prepared to increase wheat production and another 1,200 dunums for producing better wheat seeds.

It also mentioned that 110,000 dunums were planted with field crops. A total of 70,370 dunums were reclaimed for fruit trees. The report added that 960,000 olive trees were planted and that nurseries produced 1,100,000 olive seedlings and 220,000 fruit trees. The report concluded that the ministry bought 450 Danish cows, of which 20 were given to the Rababah and Shobak stations for agricultural study.

Free zone charges axed

AMMAN (JNA). — The Board of Directors of the Free Zone Corporation has agreed to exempt from all charges and taxes all goods imported into the free zone in Aqaba, the income of non-Jordanians working in the zone and any industrial or commercial projects to be set up there.

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Vital Fertiliser project still on despite pullout by U.S. company

By Cliff Bale

AMMAN (J.T.) — A contract will be signed in the next few days for earthworks on a site 14 kms. south of Aqaba, where a giant fertiliser complex will spring up by early 1980.

Work on the J.D. 110 million project is going ahead according to schedule despite the recent pullout of U.S. company Agrico, which was a major shareholder in the Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company (JFIC), as well as its technical manager.

Agrico withdrew following policy changes by its new management, according to JFIC General Manager Dr. Mahmud Mardi. The new management reviewed its projects abroad and decided to pull out from the Aqaba project on an amicable basis, Dr. Mardi added.

Its technicians will stay for another six months to smooth things over before a new technical manager is appointed. Meanwhile, the JFIC is discussing with the International Finance Corporation — a five per cent shareholder — who will take over. Five or six fertiliser manufacturers from all over the world are shortlisted, Dr. Mardi stated.

The government snapped up Agrico's 25.1 per cent share in the JFIC to become a majority shareholder with 51.1 per cent.

The Jordan Phosphate Mines Corporation holds a further 25 per cent share. The rest will go to Arab financing institutions.

Arab Financiers

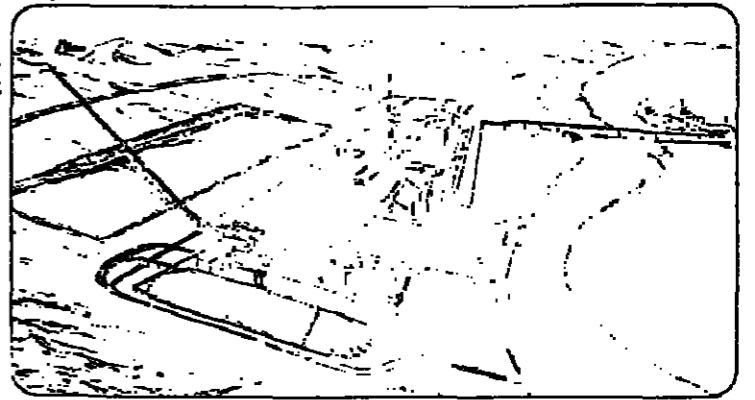
The International Finance Corporation, a subsidiary of the World Bank, is drawing up an interim report on the state of the project after Agrico's pullout.

This will be presented to all interested financiers: the Saudi Arabian Fund, the Islamic Bank, the Abu Dhabi Fund for Social and Economic Development, the Arab Investment Company based in Riyadh and the Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Economic Development. The Kuwait Petrochemical Industries Company is also interested in equity.

Financial arrangements should be finalised by November, Dr. Mardi stated.

The French government has already agreed on a J.D. 17 million loan repayable over 25 years at an interest rate of 2.5 per cent.

French companies are deeply involved in the project. Spie Batignolles, the main contractor, will be responsible for one phosphoric acid plant with



This sketch shows how the fertiliser plant, hemmed in between the Red Sea and the mountainous hinterland, will look on completion in 1980. The harbour is on the right, the plant in the centre and, to the left, a conveyor system for carrying away waste products to an artificial lake in the mountains is visible.

a 900 tons/day capacity. Another French Company, Heurtey Industries, will oversee work on two sulphuric acid units with a production capacity of 1,800 tons/day each, while an American company, Badger Incorporated, will carry out the engineering work for two fertiliser units producing 2,000 tons/day of triple superphosphate and mono-ammonium and diammonium phosphate, as well as giving advice in the environmental and production fields.

The government will only deal with water supply. The complex will take a substantial one-third of water from Q'a'a Al Dissi, which the Water Supply Corporation will develop to supply the Aqaba area from 1980.

The port will receive imports of sulphur and ammonium — an estimated 80,000 and 300,000 tons/year of each product — and export liquid chemicals and an estimated 600,000 tons/year of granulated fertiliser mainly to markets east of Suez.

The origin of the sulphur and ammonium, needed for fertiliser production, is still uncertain. It will probably come from Kuwait or Saudi Arabia, Dr. Mardi stated.

As for competition with planned fertiliser plants in Saudi Arabia, the JFIC general manager stressed that the company has contacted its Saudi counterparts to coordinate policy.

Design work is well advanced. Contractors must now complete detailed engineering plans, the JFIC general manager stated.

The 1,000-dunum site will include a harbour capable of

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Abu Odeh back from Gulf tour

AMMAN (JNA). — Minister of Education Adnan Abu Odeh returned here Thursday from an eight-day official visit to Oman and Bahrain.

STATISTICS... STATISTICS... STATISTICS

AMMAN (JNA). — Jordan's exports to Saudi Arabia last January jumped 62 per cent compared with the same month of last year. Jordan's imports from Saudi Arabia rose five per cent over this period.

Figures released by the Department of Statistics indicated that the value of Jordan's exports to Saudi Arabia in January totalled JD 724,000 against JD 446,000 in January 1976.

Imports amounted to JD 32,000 against JD 478,000.

Main exports were vegetables, fruit, cigarettes, marble, and veterinary medicine. Main imports were crude oil.

Exports to Iraq

Jordan's exports to Iraq in the same month reached JD

FOUR FACTORIES TO BE SET UP

AMMAN (JNA). — The Board of Directors of the Industrial Development Bank has agreed to lend JD 90,000 to establish dye, chemical, nail and biscuit factories and to expand a hotel in Amman.

The factories will boost national income by JD 114,400 during the first year of production. They will also save JD 143,530 worth of imports and ensure work for 49 people.

The bank has lent JD 2,619,800 since the beginning of the year.

313,000 in comparison with JD 217,000 in January 1976, an increase of 44 per cent.

Imports rose from JD 45,000 to JD 46,000 over this period.

Main exports included medicine, paper and clothes, while main imports included dates, vegetable oil and lubricating oil.

Deficit with Japan

Meanwhile, exports to Japan increased 24 per cent compared with those in January 1976. Imports increased 37 per cent over the same period.

Jordanian exports to Japan in January stood at JD 225,000 against JD 182,000 a year before.

Imports totalled JD 2,634,000

against JD 1,918,000 in January 1976.

The main export was raw phosphate, while imports included foodstuffs, electrical appliances and cars.

Jordan's exports to India in January totalled JD 279,000, while imports from that country totalled JD 688,000.

Transit Goods Increase

The value of goods passing through Jordan in January increased 195 per cent compared with the same period last year.

Figures show that the value of transit goods in January 1977 totalled JD 52,239,000.

The value of re-exported goods amounted to JD 2,211,000 against JD 592,000 in January 1976.

NATIONAL NOTES

AMMAN. — The Cabinet Thursday approved JD 352,000 of grants for municipalities and local councils in the Kingdom.

AMMAN. — Peking's charge d'affaires-designate to Jordan and members of the embassy arrived here Thursday morning. They were received by a foreign ministry representative.

AMMAN. — Minister of Interior Suleiman Arar Thursday presided over a graduation ceremony of Lebanese gendarmes. Their training course in Zarqa lasted eight weeks.

AMMAN. — The Cabinet Wednesday appointed former Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Labour Najit Abdul Aziz as Jordan's ambassador to Sudan.

AMMAN. — Minister of Finance Mohammad Dabbas received the French commercial attaché here Wednesday and discussed prospects for the French government and private sector to finance a number of Jordanian development projects.

AMMAN. — The Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development will hold its seventh session here in October.

AMMAN. — Minister of Finance Mohammad Dabbas has received an invitation to visit Iraq from the Iraqi oil minister.

More Enter Jordan

The number of people entering Jordan in the first quarter of this year increased by four per cent over the same period in 1976.

A total of 316,487 people entered Jordan in the first quarter of this year, including 112,912 Jordanians; 161,830 Arabs; 15,151 from other Middle East countries; 15,466 Europeans; and 17,781 Americans.

81 Ships at Aqaba

A total of 81 ships docked at the Port of Aqaba in March, according to a periodic statistics release. Greece topped the charts with 14 vessels. Italy trailed in second place with seven.

The number of teachers in Jordan totalled 22,151 at the end of the last school year, while the number of students in all schools stood at 770,000. The number of students following summer courses at Yarmouk University totals 364, of which 226 are studying sciences, 101 arts and 27 economics.

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# Dollar takes more pounding

TOKYO, June 30 (R). — The Japanese yen gave the U.S. dollar a renewed pounding here today, opening at 267.60 on the Tokyo Exchange compared with 268.90 at yesterday's close.

The yen's surge to its highest level for more than three years followed a statement by Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda that he had told government agencies to find ways of turning Japan's 1976 current account surplus of \$3.7 billion into a \$700 million deficit.

Mr. Fukuda told a press conference yesterday the measures would probably include orderly exports, relaxation of some import curbs and more economic aid to developing countries.

The yen's run on the dollar follows mounting foreign criticism, particularly from the U.S. and the European Common Market, of Japan's record \$9.9 billion trade surplus last year.

Many bankers here predict the yen will continue to appreciate now that it has broken the psychological barrier of 270 without central bank intervention.

This would make imports increasingly cheaper and exports more expensive.

Tokyo exchange dealers said today they had detected no central bank intervention to stem the dollar's decline. The bank has said it would only take action to prevent erratic fluctuations.

The yen has appreciated against the dollar by about nine per cent since January 4, when the exchange rate was 291.85.

## Compromise reached on nationalising of Aminoil

KUWAIT, June 30 (AFP). — The Kuwaiti government and the American Independent Oil Company (Aminoil) have reached a compromise settlement in their negotiations here on the nationalisation of the firm, the Al Anba newspaper reported yesterday.

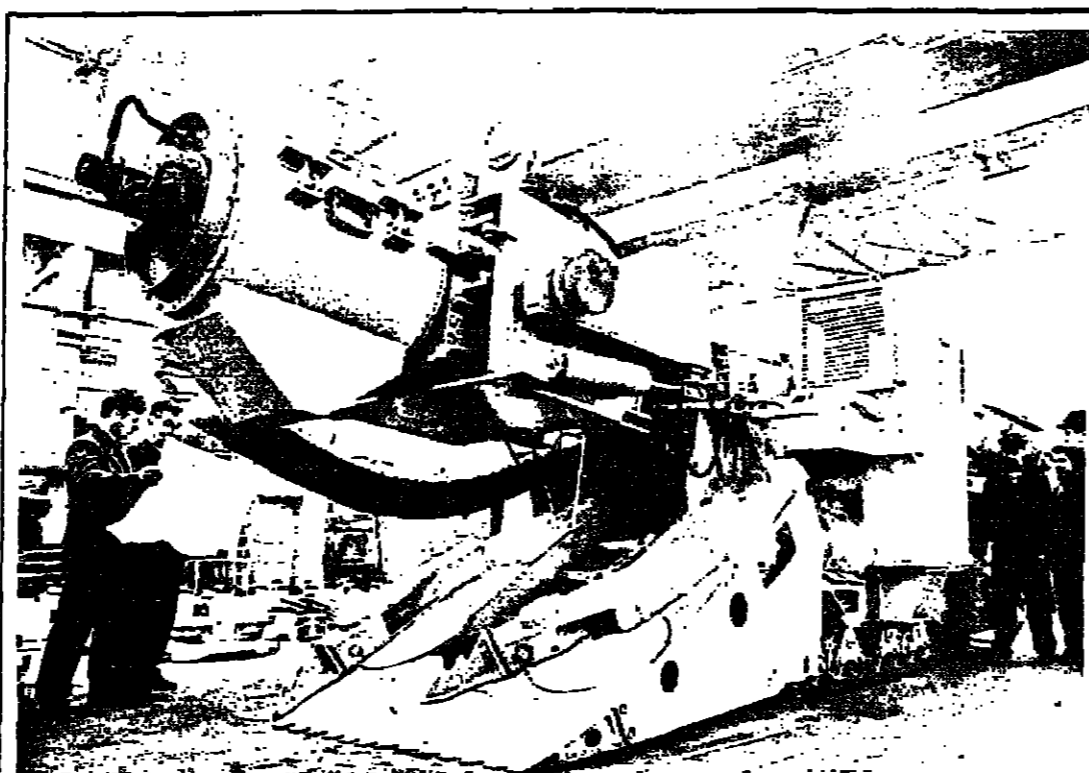
Quoting informed sources, Al Anba said Kuwait is to pay the American firm \$10 million in compensation, while increasing its control of company shares from 60 to 85 per cent.

The negotiations, which started on Monday, are also taking in the question of the payment of taxes for the last three years by Aminoil.

## Oil price decision seen to raise Iran's marketing, production

TEHRAN, June 30 (R). — The official Iranian Radio said today the decision on oil prices reached by nine OPEC member states yesterday would have far-reaching consequences for the production and marketing of crude oil.

The radio, quoting experts here, said the demand for Iranian crude would increase and new markets would develop. The nine OPEC states, which did not include Iraq and the



An experimental impulse water-jet device to break rock has been produced. Every three or four seconds the machine "shoots out" a 1.2 liter water charge which attacks rock with tremendous force. The time of the charge action is exceedingly small: six or seven one-thousandth of a second. But the force of the shock is so great that the hardest rock cannot stand it. During a 2.5 hour test, a niche big enough for a car to pass through was cut through in a 2 metre thick wall made of granite slabs joined by cement. One "shot" breaks through a 5mm thick steel sheet. The makers of the water-jet device think that it may be used not only in mining but in a number of other industries, too, where it is necessary to break rock and concrete slabs without an explosion.

## East African Community is dead

NAIROBI, June 30 (R). — The East African Community linking Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda in a range of communications and economic services, is now dead because no financial provision has been made for the new financial year starting tomorrow, Kenya government officials said here today.

They said the Kenya government had instructed Kenyans working at the community's headquarters at Arusha, northern Tanzania, to return home.

Kenya's Attorney General, Mr. Charles Njonjo, is quoted in today's Nairobi Daily Nation newspaper as saying remaining community services within Kenya will soon be incorporated into the Kenya civil service.

Hostility between Kenya and Tanzania has been blamed for some of the present troubles of the community, observers here said. Early this year East African Airways, jointly owned by the three states, collapsed through lack of finance. Tan-

## Tariff barriers come down in Europe

By Ronald Farquha

GENEVA, June 30 (R). — Sixteen European countries are tearing down practically all remaining tariff barriers on industrial imports opening the world's largest free trade area serving 300 million people.

From July 1 the vast majority of industrial goods sold between states in the nine-nation European Economic Community (EEC) and the seven-member European Free Trade Association (EFTA) will be exempt from customs duties.

The exceptions are a small number of "sensitive products", particularly paper and some metals, on which tariffs will be reduced to zero between now and the end of 1984.

A slower timetable is in force for two EFTA members, Iceland and Portugal, who have until the mid-1980s to eliminate their tariffs. The other EFTA states are Austria, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Finland, an associate member.

Their EEC partners are Belgium, Britain, France, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Luxem-

bourg, Netherlands and West Germany.

This free market for industrial goods in Western Europe is the culmination of a process which began five years ago when each EFTA country concluded separate free trade agreements with the community. These accords provided for progressive reduction of tariffs in stages until they disappeared completely.

July 1 is also a significant date inside the community itself as three newest members — Britain, Iceland and Denmark, who moved over from EFTA in 1973 — become full participants in the customs union by completing abolition of industrial tariffs between them and the six others, and aligning their external tariffs with those of the community.

EFTA and EEC officials say the importance of the West European free trade system now created is shown by the fact that the 16 countries involved accounted together for more than 39 per cent of world trade last year.

The community, with a population of 258.5 million, had the lion's share of 33.2 per cent. EFTA, whose population numbers 40.5 million, claimed 5.9 per cent.

The development has been hailed enthusiastically in public pronouncements by political and economic leaders of both groups.

But mutual congratulations have been tempered by cautious warnings about the general economic outlook and private misgivings about the future intentions of the two groupings, widely dissimilar in structure and ideology.

Mr. Roy Jenkins, British President of the EEC Commission, the community's top executive body, said abolition of industrial tariffs had created "unrestricted free trade for almost all industrial goods... thus serving the world's largest area."

Another senior EEC Commission official, Mr. Roland de Kergorlay, Deputy Director General for External Relations, said future cooperation between the two organisations must take full account of the basic differences between them.

The ultimate goals of the community is economic and political integration, and it is composed of institutions whose decisions are binding on member-states.

But the links between EFTA states are much looser. The organisation has no supra-

national institutions. It does not seek to integrate member states, but allows each to retain its own autonomy. A small secretariat in Geneva coordinates activities.

Mr. De Kergorlay saw prospects for future cooperation in removing trade barriers other than tariffs and in industrial rationalisation, scientific research and technological progress.

EEC Commissioner for External Affairs Wilhelm Haferkamp said in Brussels in May that the community must continue to extend cooperation with EFTA on a pragmatic basis, "if necessary outside the framework of the free trade agreements."

In Brussels the commission is studying proposals for bilateral cooperation agreements between the EEC and individual EFTA states in such fields as the environment, road and rail transport and shipping.

EFTA officials have discounted reports that the aim of an EFTA summit in early May had been to draft strategy for competing against the community and to seek new markets for trade in the Third World and Eastern Europe.

The main theme was to develop and extend cooperation with the community, these officials said.

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Following are official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian dinars for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency.

Saudi riyal	92.5	93.0
Lebanese pound	107.5	108.8
Syrian pound	80.9	81.2
Iraqi dinar	940	945
Kuwaiti dinar	1137	1141
Egyptian pound	467	477
Libyan dinar	740	750
UAE dirham	63.5	64.5
U.K. sterling	569	575
U.S. dollar	330	332
German mark	140.3	140.7
French franc	67	67.3
Swiss franc	132.3	132.7
Italian lira (for every 100)	34.7	37.6

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of inter-bank trading on the London Foreign Exchange Market today. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

One sterling =	1.9197 / 99	U.S. dollars
One dollar =	2.3395 / 405	West German marks
	2.4755 / 70	Dutch guilders
	2.4630 / 40	Swiss francs
	36.01 / 04	Belgian francs
	4.9183 / 93	French francs
	884.75 / 85	Italian lire
	267.35 / 50	Japanese yen
	4.4000 / 10	Swedish crowns
	5.3230 / 40	Norwegian crowns
	6.0300 / 25	Danish crowns

## WALL STREET REPORT

Prices managed their first gain of the week Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange, where the industrial average gained nearly three points in fairly light trading.

Brokers noted some favourable reaction to the government report late Wednesday that prices for raw agricultural products had fallen five per cent in the month ending June 15.

Rockwell International shares took a tumble after President Carter told a morning news conference he was calling for an end to production of the B-1 bomber. They lost 4-3/8 at 32-3/8.

Electronics shares were mixed and computers lost some ground. At the close, the industrial average shows at 916.30, a gain of 2.97 points; Transp at 238.80, a gain of 2.19; utilities at 114.88, a loss of 0.06. 19,410,000 shares changed hands, of which 3,890,000 during the last hour.

## LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market was mixed Thursday in quiet trading, dealers said. At 15:00 the F.T. index was up 0.4 at 495.

Government bonds of longer maturity fell up to 5/8 point while shorts eased up to 3/8 point. The falls in government bonds reflected investor concern over a possible postal strike.

Equity leaders were mixed and gold shares rose with the bullion price. U.S. and Canadian issues closed mixed.

Fisons lost 10p and Unilever gave up 6p. ICI, Naxo, EMI and A.P. Cement eased between 2p and 3p. Thorn gained 11p and Vickers rose 8p. Gains of between 2p and 3p were scored by GEC, GKN, Tube and Metal Box.

De La Rue's 14p gain was attributed to investors buying in a thin market.

Trading in oils was still active with B.P. new shares up 4p at 380 having touched 383. London Scottish Marine Oil closed 10p higher on news of its 8.5 million share offer.

Price of gold closed in London Thursday at \$142.96/oz.

## Wind power: A step backward or a step forward?

Sooner or later -- and probably sooner than we think -- the world's fossil fuels will be exhausted and man will have to find alternative energy sources. One form which is receiving attention in many parts of the world is wind power. Yes, the old windmill of the last century is back with us -- in modern guise. This is the story of an engineer in Denmark who has designed a windmill which with an average wind speed of 10 mph will produce 5 kilowatts of electrical power -- enough to cover the needs of a Danish home in winter.

By Ross Brown

OSLO (Gemini) — Flat, wind-blown Denmark, lacking in fuels and raw materials and having to buy electricity from Norway, has begun to exploit an important source of energy: The wind.

Windmills, now built to produce electric current, have the advantages of being relatively cheap, do not pollute the environment or cause radioactive wastes, and rely on a natural resource in no danger of becoming scarce.

About a century ago, 8,000 windmills, with four large blades on a vertical axis, ground corn in the tiny kingdom of Denmark. In the Netherlands, more renowned for its national image of windmills, industrial mills powered machines that sawed timber or crumbled spices.

When the wind blew the vast sails turned, day and night. Today, only a few of these picture windmills survive to be photographed by tourists.

However, Danes now conceive a future in which wind energy will supply their homes with adequate power. Already

an engineer has perfected an apparatus ideal for domestic use. Niels Borre is presently producing two windmills weekly in his factory, and has orders for 300.

His model has four thin blades that rotate around a horizontal axis and powers a generator. Mounted on a slim 16-metre tall tower it produces a maximum of 11 kilowatts.

An average wind-speed of 10 mph will produce 5 kilowatts, which is more than enough to cover the needs of a Danish home in winter.

Mr. Borre's windmill costs around £2,500 for purchase and installation. "Basing this on the costs that Danes pay today for domestic power," explained Borre, "this sum will be written off in five years. After that there will be hardly any worries about maintenance. And who doesn't want free domestic power?"

Mr. Borre has aimed at getting as much power from as little effort as possible; indeed, a mere breeze will set the blades in motion and produce 3 kilowatts.

But what happens when there is no wind? Wind energy is only an alternative means of supplying power, and one

still needs to rely on other sources.

Those Danish houses using wind-power are also linked with the country's electric power supply. When the wind develops more power than the household needs, the surplus is routed into the national network.

Two metres -- one for electric power received, the other for power delivered -- are mounted in the home. But there is a gross dissimilarity in charges. The electricity authorities demand between 25 and 30 ore for each kilowatt-hour, but pay only 12 ore (just over one penny) for each kilowatt-hour bought from wind-energy.

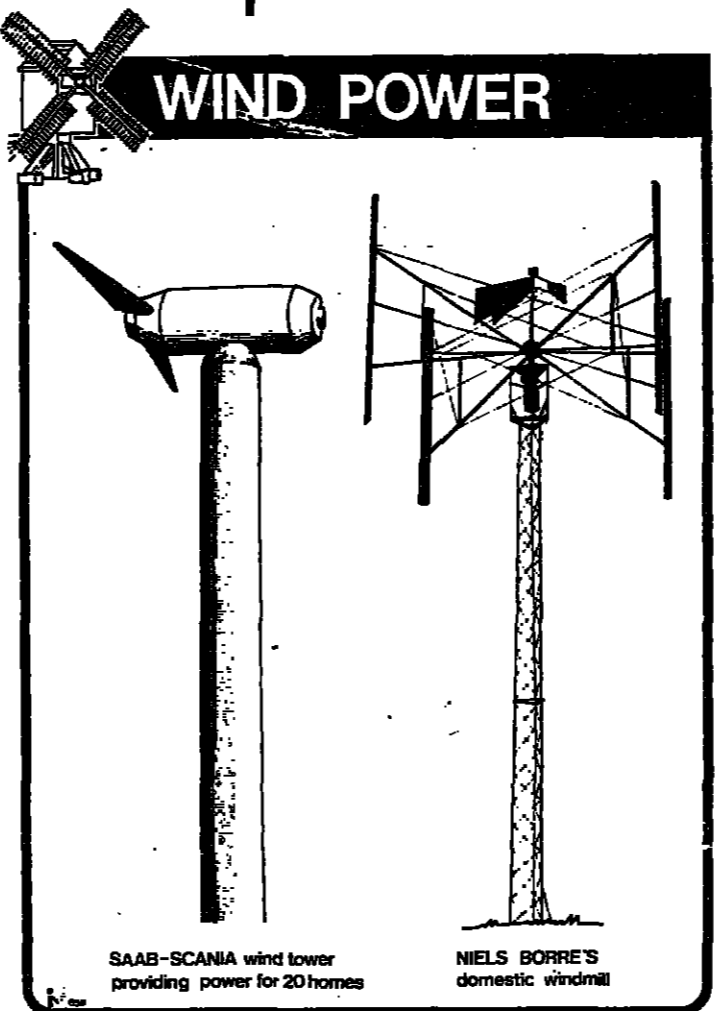
"This is a shamefully low price," insist wind power enthusiasts. "It suggests that contemporary suppliers of energy consider the use of the wind as a psychological step into the past!"

Yet there are other possibilities of utilizing, or storing, unwanted energy. It can compress air into underground caverns, manufacture hydrogen for use as fuel, or, for home use, charge banks of storage batteries.

One means of storing a vast amount of energy is already on trial in Norway. "Pump power" is being incorporated into the building of a large electric power station.

Surplus energy pumps water -- the excess water of spring after the snow melts -- into an elevated basin in a mountain. During a period of electricity shortage, the water is released to drive a turbine.

In Sweden, wind energy is



SAAB-SCANIA wind tower providing power for 20 homes

NIELS BORRE'S domestic windmill

also being considered seriously. A grant of £880,000 was recently made by the state for three different experimental projects.

SAAB-Scania has produced a two-blade wind accumulator, one with a propeller of 50-metres diameter topping a mast 50-metres high, and the other half these dimensions. The largest gives five times as much power.

"Ten metres above the earth," said a Swedish scientist, "the wind blows up to 25 per cent stronger than at one-metre level. Power increases like the cube of wind velocity. The power in a 20 mph wind is eight times stronger than in a 10 mph wind."

With the aid of the State Meteorological Institute and the University of Uppsala, wind effect has been registered over the whole of Sweden. Swedes believe that 1,000 starkly-functional towers 100 metres tall, placed in 20 different areas at one kilometre from each other, can ultimately supply 15 per cent of the nation's energy requirements.

This is equivalent to the building of three nuclear energy stations -- a topic debated so fiercely in Sweden last year that it caused the downfall of the Social Democratic Party in the general election.

One obvious criticism of the Swedish plan is the "visual pollution". Giant towers with slowly revolving blades, jutting out of a pleasant landscape, will not please aesthetes.

One answer to this is that people have become used to the sight of pylons marching across the countryside. (Indeed why not top them with propellers that can supply wind power during electric power emer-

gencies?) And apart from windmills relying on coastal winds it seems that many projects can be sited in places so remote that only a few people will be offended.

Wind energy stations should not necessarily look like windmills. Designs can be futuristic, the basic requirements being a set of blades, and a hub to transmit energy.

Along with Denmark and Sweden, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Canada and NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) of the U.S. have commenced scientific projects on wind energy research.

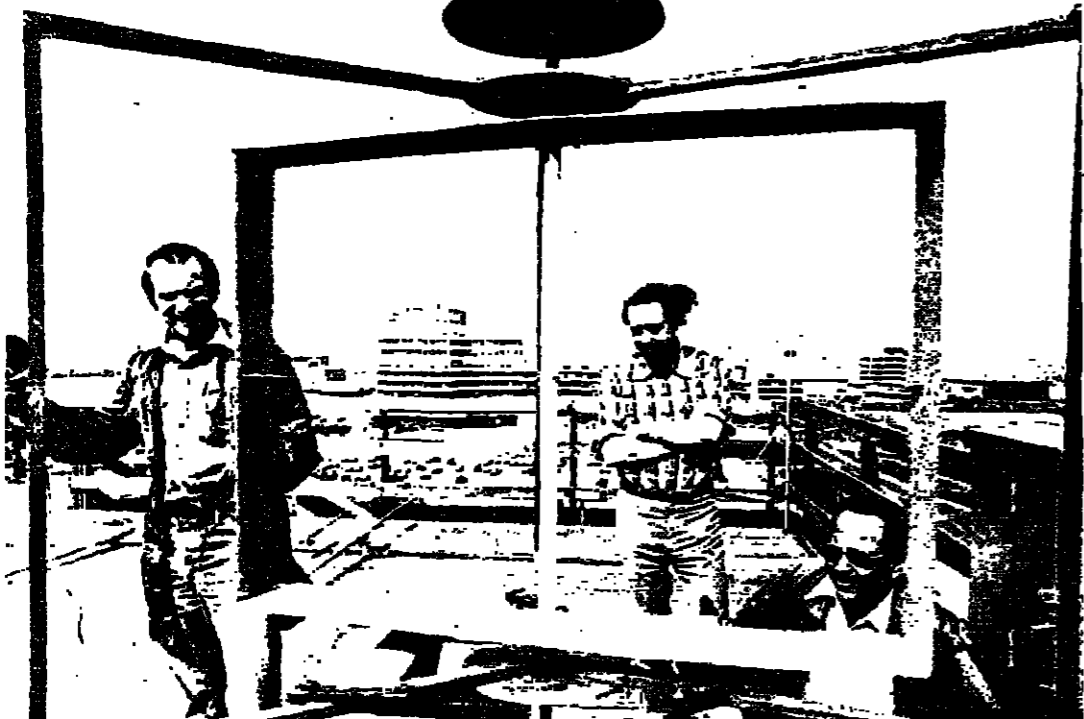
A tower has been raised in Ohio that can turn a 100 kilowatt generator capable of bringing power to 30 homes.

This is by no means the U.S.'s first effort to harness wind power. During the war years of 1941-45 a mammoth wind machine dominated Grandpa's Knob mountain in Vermont.

A 1,250-kilowatt generator developed enough energy for a modern-day village, but the great machine was scrapped when one of the eight-ton blades tore loose.

In those days fuel was cheap, supplies seemed eternal: No-one bothered about perfecting wind power. Nowadays, with rising costs of petroleum and transport, and countries at the mercy of the politics of oil-exporting nations, most projects of wind power appear manageable.

In little Denmark, the state is subsidising wind projects by 40 per cent of the total cost on the assumption that by 1980 constant winds will serve the land with 10 per cent of its energy needs.



FIVE-KILOWATT ROOFTOP WIND POWER STATION IN BREMEN -- This rooftop device is a windmill prototype of an alternative power station for the home. Students and staff hope to have their brain-child of the energy crisis ready for manufacture within three years. It is designed for a peak output of five kilowatts and will, it is hoped, demonstrate the feasibility of one alternative to nuclear power. The potential of wind as a power source in West Germany has been estimated at a staggering 220,000 gigawatts. One project north of Bremen is another, larger design of windmill with a capacity of three megawatts.



# Abu Jihad, Chairman Hua discuss Chinese military aid to Fateh

PEKING, June 30 (AFP). — Abu Jihad and a delegation from the Palestinian liberation movement Fateh left today for the provinces after receiving an exceptional welcome in the capital and an assurance from the Chinese leaders that "we resolutely support" their cause.

Mr. Jihad, a member of Fateh's Central Committee, had talks here with China's top leaders including Mao's successor, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, who granted him an exceptionally long — two and a half hours — meeting yesterday.

The Palestinian delegation had a total of about 10 hours of discussions with Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien and Foreign Minister Huang Hua, as well as with officials on the development of China's military aid to Fateh.

The Palestinian side declined to give any details of the amount of Chinese aid, but a spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in Peking said at the end of the talks that the Chinese leaders had been "very co-operative" on the question of the requested military aid and that the discussions had been "completely successful".

Observers here said this visit was a very important one both

for China and for the Palestinian movement. It gave China an opportunity to show clearly that following the death of Mao last September it was continuing its policy of assistance to revolutionary liberation movements.

A few days ago a Rhodesian nationalist leader, Robert Mugabe, General Secretary of the Zimbabwe African National Union, also came to Peking seeking Chinese aid for his movement, and he apparently obtained everything he wanted. Observers believed it was not just chance that the two visits practically coincided.

For Fateh, the continuation and even stepping up of material aid from China is even more vital than before: The Palestinian resistance has been seriously reduced through the fratricidal battles that raged

recently in Lebanon and the Syrian and Soviet positions.

It is not known to what extent Fateh's requests in Peking were met, but a source close to the movement hinted that nearly all of them were favourably received.

In any case, the red carpet was rolled out for Mr. Jihad and his delegation who received an exceptionally warm welcome and had very long discussions with the highest leaders.

The official Chinese press gave wide coverage to the visit and today Peking's papers devoted two-thirds of their front pages, with photos, to the meeting between Chairman Hua and Mr. Jihad.

They reported that in their conversation, Chairman Hua reaffirmed China's "resolute support" for the Palestinian cause and predicted "final victory so long as they persevere in armed struggle and uphold unity."

## Zionist meet miffed at Carter's rebuff

TEL AVIV, June 30 (R). — The Zionist Organisation of America (ZOA) expressed regret today that the Carter administration had not answered an invitation to send a representative to its 80th convention here next week.

A spokesman for the organisation, which has nearly 200,000 members, noted that both Democratic and Republican parties had previously attended conventions.

Grouping 1,000 delegates from the United States, the convention opens in Jerusalem next Thursday with an address by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

The Republican Party is to be represented by Senator Robert J. Dole, vice-presidential candidate in the last U.S. elections.

## In Italy its still urban bombs here, bombs there, bombs, bombs everywhere

MILAN, June 30 (R). — A Fiat executive was shot in the legs here and bombs exploded in Rome, Bologna, Padua and Spoleto today as Italy's urban guerrillas continued their campaign of violence.

Signor Luciano Maraccani, 46, an executive of Fiat-om, a Fiat subsidiary which produces industrial vehicles, was shot by two people as he left home for work today.

He received only one flesh wound and doctors said he should be fit again in less than a fortnight.

Signor Maraccani was the 13th person to be shot in the legs this month. Various urban guerrilla groups have claimed responsibility for previous attacks.

## Brandt, Gierek talks thaw growing ice in W. German, Polish ties

WARSAW, June 30 (R). — West German Social Democratic Party (SPD) chairman Willy Brandt and Polish Communist leader Edward Gierek last night called for removal of obstacles blocking normal relations between their countries, the official PAP news agency reported.

They urged the "removal of every kind of obstacle hampering the building of mutual confidence, delaying or braking this process," added the PAP report, which had the character of an official statement.

Although no details of the obstacles were spelled out, the official Polish press has been full of articles recently criticising West Germany's opposition Christian Democrats and rightwingers in the Federal Republic.

Complaints have ranged from support for Polish dissidents to attempts to find Poland guilty of murdering several thousand Germans in a detention camp after the war.

PAP said yesterday's talks referred specifically to the Polish-West German treaty of 1970, signed by Herr Brandt then chancellor — on his last visit here.

The Warsaw daily Zycie Warszawy has accused the Christian Democrats of raising objections "undermining the sense of the treaty" which laid the basis for normalising relations.

They had also stressed the "allegedly open character of the German question" and regarded the European status quo as temporary, Zycie Warszawy said.

## NEW S. AFRICAN PARTY FORMED

JOHANNESBURG, June 30 (AFP). — A new white opposition party, the New Republic Party, was born here today out of the ashes of two centrist parties which disbanded yesterday.

South Africa's oldest and largest opposition party, the United Party, merged with the small Democratic Party to form the New Republic Party, to be temporarily headed by Sir de Villiers Graaf.

Theo Gardner, head of the defunct Democratic Party and a former minister in premier John Vorster's cabinet, was today elected president for life of the new party along with Sir de Villiers.

It will have 24 seats in parliament, all belonging to former United Party members, since the Democratic Party never held a single seat.

## Will the tobacco in your cigarette taste like pencil shavings next year?

By Lloyd Timberlake, Reuters science editor

LONDON, July 1 (R). — Trucks rumbled around London in the pre-dawn hours today delivering ammunition for one of the biggest cigarette battles the world has ever seen.

The trucks were taking to the shops 11 new cigarette brands produced by three of Britain's tobacco giant. They have spent a total of £50 million over the past 20 years developing and then advertising these cigarettes, all of which contain wood pulp-based substitutes for tobacco.

It is not the first time such cellulose substitutes, which contain no nicotine, have been used in the world, but it follows the biggest advertising effort to convert smokers' habits with massive advertising campaigns. The race officially began at midnight last night.

The success of tobacco substitutes here could have a large effect on the future of such substitutes worldwide.

The Rothmans company (two brands) and Gallahers (three brands) are using cyrtel, developed by the U.S. Cell-



FOR THE RECORD — British Prime Minister James Callaghan is joined by European Community leaders in London Thursday at the end of their two-day summit meeting. From left: French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Dr. Gareth Fitzgerald, Irish Foreign Minister; British Prime Minister James Callaghan; Dr. David Owen, British Foreign Minister and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany. (AP wirephoto).

## Euro security meet hears call to allow Mediterranean states greater role in East-West detente

BELGRADE, June 30 (R). — Malta yesterday urged the 35-state European security conference to allow non-European countries in the Mediterranean to play a greater role in discussions on East-West detente, Western delegates said.

Chief Maltese delegate Victor Gauchi was addressing the preparatory meeting of the Belgrade conference, still bogged down over the key questions of agenda and procedures at the main meeting expected to start in the autumn.

The conference, with attention focused on human rights issues in Eastern Europe, is still wrestling with three rival agenda blueprints — from the Soviet Union, nine neutral countries and the European Common Market nations backed by the United States.

Western delegates said that the Soviet Union appeared to be stalling on the agenda question and little progress had been made so far on crucial procedural issues.

Mr. Gauchi strongly backed a note by Algeria to the conference yesterday suggesting that the non-European Mediterranean countries should be given greater scope to express

their views. Mr. Gauchi, Malta's permanent representative at the United Nations, said that security in Europe was intimately linked with the situation in the Mediterranean area.

He noted that non-European countries in this region had taken part in preparations for the 1975 European security summit, although they were formally classed as non-participants. The Belgrade conference was called to review progress, or lack of it, since the Helsinki final declaration on detente and human rights.

Western countries have insisted on a close examination of humanitarian issues, but the Soviet bloc wants to blur such a debate by lumping together talks on past progress and possible future measures, according to Western delegates.

Malta, generally supported by other Mediterranean countries, called on the conference to set up a standing committee to deal with Mediterranean questions.

Mr. Gauchi said it should also set aside enough time to hear fully non-participants' views as part of a bridge-building effort in the Mediterranean,

according to delegates attending the closed plenary session.

Western delegates said they believed Mr. Gauchi had held close consultations with Algeria and other Arab Mediterranean countries at the United Nations well before his lengthy statement last night.

Western diplomats said the Common Market — U.S. draft referred to the possibility of the non-participants making a contribution "if they so desire," although there was no direct mention of this in the drafts of the Soviet Union and neutral countries.

The diplomats said neither the Soviet Union and its allies nor the Western countries wished the conference to become drawn into the complexities of the Arab-Israeli conflict or the Cyprus dispute. "This is just not the forum," commented one delegate.

But the conference could discuss issues such as Soviet, American and other military fleets in the area, they added.

Non-aligned Yugoslavia, the host, supported Malta's stand while the Soviet Union and its allies described it only as interesting, the diplomats said.

## News Focus

### Syria's Khaddam due in Paris after round of talks in Rome

By Malek Hussein

DAMASCUS, June 30 (R). — Syrian Deputy Premier Abdul Halim Khaddam begins a two day official visit to France tomorrow amid intensified efforts to reach a Middle East peace settlement.

He will be arriving from four days of talks in Rome with Italian leaders, which coincided with a statement yesterday by European Common Market leaders meeting in London offering the community's help in finding a peaceful Middle East settlement and accepting for the first time the need for some form of Palestinian homeland.

Mr. Khaddam, who is also his country's foreign minister, will have talks with French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud tomorrow morning before calling on Prime Minister Raymond Barre.

Their discussions will include preparations for a visit by

Mr. Barre to Damascus later this year.

Middle East developments, the Lebanese situation, Euro-Arab cooperation and Europe's role in finding a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict will also figure in the talks.

Mr. Barre visited Iraq, Syria's chief ideological antagonist in the Arab World, last weekend and expressed hope that the Baghdad government would conclude an arms deal with France for 72 Mirage F-1 fighter bombers.

Well informed diplomats in Beirut said yesterday recent Russian efforts to reconcile the two hostile neighbours have achieved "a measure of success."

Iraq has been the main supporter of the "rejection front" of Palestinian commando groups opposed to a negotiated Middle East settlement.

Mr. Khaddam will be returning a visit to Damascus earlier this year by M. Guiringaud, who toured Arab capitals in

search of peace in the region.

The Syrian leader will be accompanied by the directors of West European and economic affairs departments at the Foreign Ministry.

He is due to convey a message to French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing tomorrow evening from Syrian President Hafez Assad.

Prospects of developing Franco-Syrian relations in the economic and technical fields will also be raised during Mr. Khaddam's visit to the French capital.

In addition, officials in Paris said the talks were expected to deal with boosting cooperation between France and Syria in military areas.

Syria has so far depended mainly on the Soviet Union for its arms supplies, but France's increasing penetration of the Arab market for its military and other products may well prompt the Syrian authorities to seek French weapons too.

## Carter decides against costly B-1 production

WASHINGTON, June 30 (R). — President Carter announced today he had decided not to order production of the controversial B-1 strategic bomber, the costliest U.S. combat aircraft ever built.

Calling the decision the most difficult he had made as president, Mr. Carter told a news conference that instead, the United States should go ahead with its cruise missile programme, which the Soviet Union wants to include in any strategic arms limitation agreement.

"My decision is that we should not continue deployment of the B-1," the president said.

But he said existing testing

and development of the B-1 should go ahead.

Answering questions after his prepared statement, the president said:

"I think that in total the B-1, a very expensive weapons system basically conceived in the absence of the cruise missile factor, is not necessary."

He added, however, that he might reconsider his decision. "If at the end of a few years relations with the Soviets should deteriorate drastically, which I don't anticipate, it may be necessary for me to change my mind."

He said the decision had not been made for political reasons, and added that Defence Secretary Harold Brown agreed with him on the B-1 issue.

## Finance minister says:

### Israel's defence spending to be cut in new budget

TEL AVIV, June 30 (R). — Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich said today the first item in the state budget he would cut would be defence expenditure.

Addressing a meeting of the Jewish Agency executive the new finance minister said he thought considerable sums could be saved in the first budget to be presented by the centre-right and religious coalition led by Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Mr. Ehrlich said the system of monthly mini-devaluations of up to two per cent a month instituted by the former government would continue a few months more until the cabinet had time to work out a new economic policy.

He said that no new officials would be taken on in the public services for the next two years, which would represent a saving of 12 per cent and should serve as an example to other institutions and sectors of the economy.

Proposals to cut the defence budget, full details of which are never published, have been raised by both the former

Labour government and by the Likud bloc when it was in opposition.

Defence expenditure is believed to be about 22,000 million Israeli pounds (£1,400 million).

While he was defence minister, Mr. Shimon Peres proposed dismissing some 5,000 persons employed by the defence establishment to save funds to meet increased costs of imported weapons and materials.

The Likud bloc, despite its hard-line policies, has always claimed that savings could be made in defence expenditure by cutting out local services regarded as redundant, making larger sums available for essential items.

In his statement to the Jewish Agency today, Mr. Ehrlich did not say whether the savings he proposed making would be in the defence budget's local currency outlay, including salaries, or in its foreign currency component.

This includes the repayment of loans and military assistance from the U.S. for the purchase of imported weapons, including aircraft.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

CAIRO, June 30 (R). — The Soviet Union has not supplied Egypt with any new missiles since the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, the commander of the Egyptian air defence forces said yesterday. Major Gen. Himm Alfi said that despite this, his forces had maintained their combat abilities and even developed them, the official Middle East News Agency reported. Gen. Alfi described President Sadat's decision to diversify weapon sources as "the most important strategic decision after the October war because it gives us the opportunity to combine Western and Eastern technologies." He added that dependence on one source for weapons "represents a danger to our military abilities if the source decides to cut off supplies."

\* LONDON, June 30 (AFP). — Almost half of British opinion favours Britain's withdrawal from the European Economic Community (EEC), a Gallup poll commissioned by BBC Television revealed today. The poll findings were released here yesterday as a European summit was being held in the British capital. The poll requested by the British Broadcasting Corporation asked a single question: "If there was a referendum today on whether Britain should stay in or withdraw from the Common Market, would you vote in favour or against a pull-out?" Results showed that 47 per cent of those polled favoured a pull-out, 38 per cent were against and 15 per cent undecided.

\* DOHA, June 30 (R). — The Emir of Qatar Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani today received a message from Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. Officials here said the message, dealing with bilateral relations and Middle East developments, was conveyed by Mr. Ashraf Marwan, chairman of the Arab Military Industries Organisation (AMIO). Mr. Marwan also informed the Emir of achievements of AMIO and its future plans, the officials said. AMIO is a multi-million organisation established by Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia and Egypt to produce weapons.

\* PARIS, June 30 (AFP). — French Jews yesterday unleashed a plague of frogs and grasshoppers in the offices of Syrian Arab Airlines near the Paris opera. The demonstration was timed just before the scheduled visit here on Friday and Saturday of Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam.

\* KUWAIT, June 30 (R). — Kuwait's Deputy Premier and Information Minister Sheikh Jaber Al Ali Al Sabah said here that Kuwait would not allow any hijacked plane to land here whatever the reasons were, the daily newspaper Al Qabas reported today. The minister added that his country absolutely rejected plane hijacking and he said it was inhuman to endanger the lives of passengers to propagate a cause or achieve an aim. The minister's statement followed yesterday's hijacking of a Gulf Air VC-10 after take-off from Dubai on the way to Muscat. The hijacker, a Lebanese, surrendered in Qatar after freeing the passengers and crew. He was taken into custody.

\* NEW DELHI, June 30 (R). — Indian Health Minister Raj Narain told parliament today that close associates of Mr. Sanjay Gandhi and senior administration officials had been paid more than £10,000 for assisting a government sterilisation drive in New Delhi. Mr. Narain said the money was paid to them for persuading people to undergo vasectomy and tubectomy operations during the 21 months of emergency rule from June, 1975. More than 10 million people were sterilised throughout India during the emergency.

## Arab Horse Races

Every Sunday at 3:30 p.m.  
at the Royal Racing Club, Marka.  
Admission 150 fils.